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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service  
Office of Exhibits

## A Summary of the Exhibit

## TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

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This pictorial exhibit illustrates the danger resulting from violation by motor vehicles of common rules of the road and suggests ways and means of eliminating the risk with the assistance of State police.

## Specifications.

Floor space required - width -----10 feet.  
depth ----- 5 feet.  
Wall space required -----None.  
Shipping weight ----- 294 lbs.  
Electrical requirements-----None.



## TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

### How It Looks.

Neatly colored pictures illustrate the subject matter of the booth. On the center panel is shown an automobile crossing the painted center line on a curve while attempting to pass a machine in front. The risk of collision with a motor vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is apparent. A traffic policeman is pointing to this violation of a well known traffic rule. This is one of the many ways in which reckless and careless drivers are a menace to all users of roads.

On the left panel is presented the necessity of traffic regulation for the guidance and direction of sane and law abiding travelers and for punishment of those who willfully violate the traffic rules.

On the right panel certain relations of traffic and highway design are brought out by means of cross sections of roads and neatly printed paragraphs indicating how, in each case, the traffic affects the design.

### What It Tells.

The center panel tells that regulation of vehicular loads and operation protects the roads for road users. Overloaded trucks destroy pavements. Reckless motorists destroy human lives.

The left hand panel consists of three oil paintings. The first illustrates that overloading of trucks is discouraged by weighing heavy vehicles at unexpected times and places, and unloading the overload by the roadside. The second tells how highway center lines save lives by separating traffic at curves and hilltops. They are more frequently disregarded by motorists than by truck drivers.



The third explains that police supervision is essential for effective traffic control. Center lines, warning signs and other safety devices are only partially effective.

The right panel illustrates how traffic is affected by road design. There are five oil paintings, each of which represents one of the following ideas:

Width: Average driving practice demands 18 feet on 2-lane roads; 24 feet is too wide for 2 lanes and not wide enough for 3 lanes.

Crown: To avoid uncomfortable tilt, crowns should not exceed  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches on 18 foot roads. Steep crown cause traffic to hug the center.

Thickness: Trucks run about one foot closer to the pavement edge, than passenger cars. This is another reason for thickened edges.

Superelevation: Banked curves should have a plane surface. Crowned sections cause vehicles to move toward the center.

Shoulders: To accommodate passing vehicles, pavements less than 18 feet wide should have stone shoulders.

#### Where To Get Information

The following publication and other information may be obtained free of charge from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Transverse Distribution of Motor Vehicle Traffic on Paved Highways. Public Roads Vol. 6, No. 1, March, 1925.

